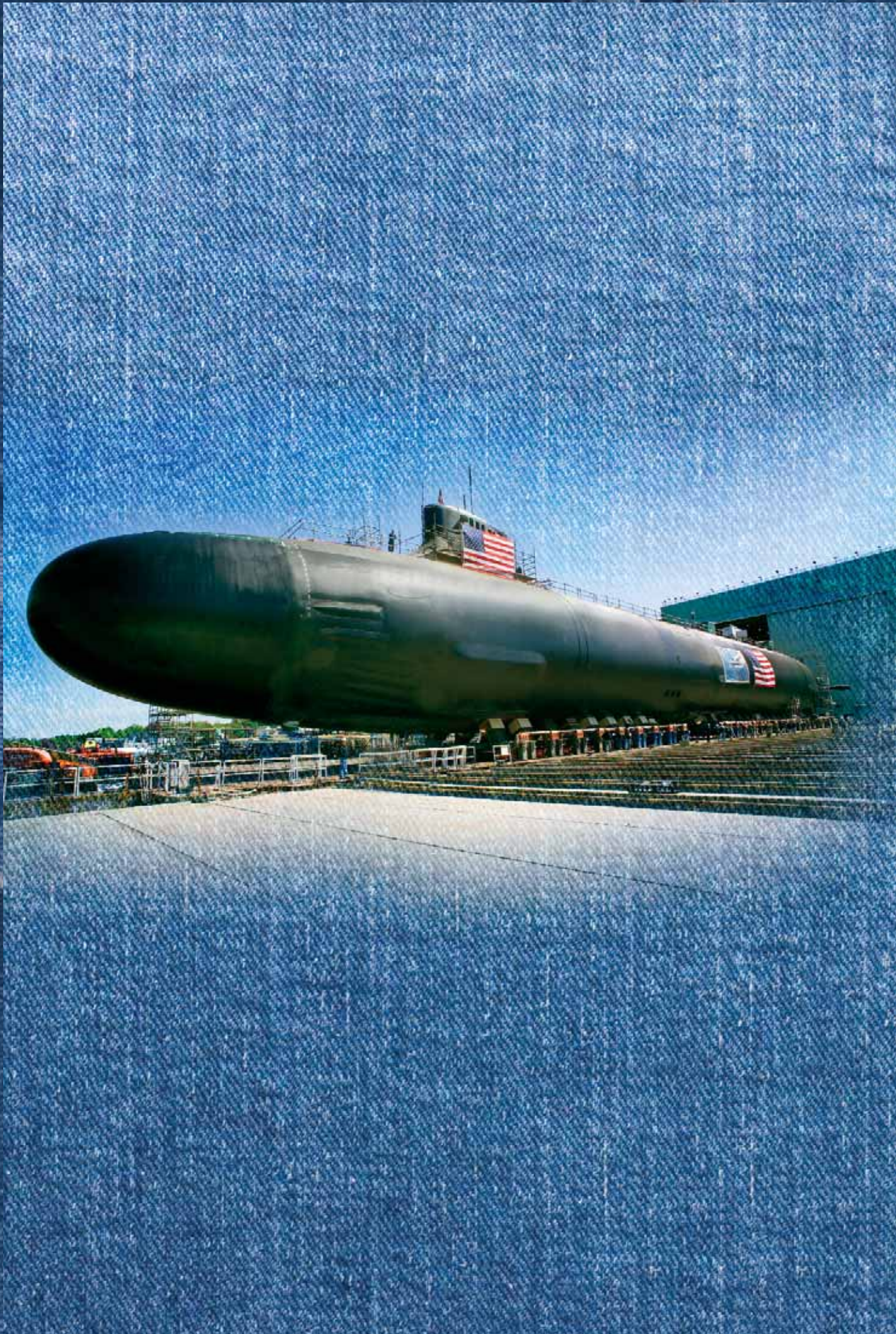




Welcome
to the christening
of the
Jimmy
(SSN-23)
Carter
JUNE 5, 2004

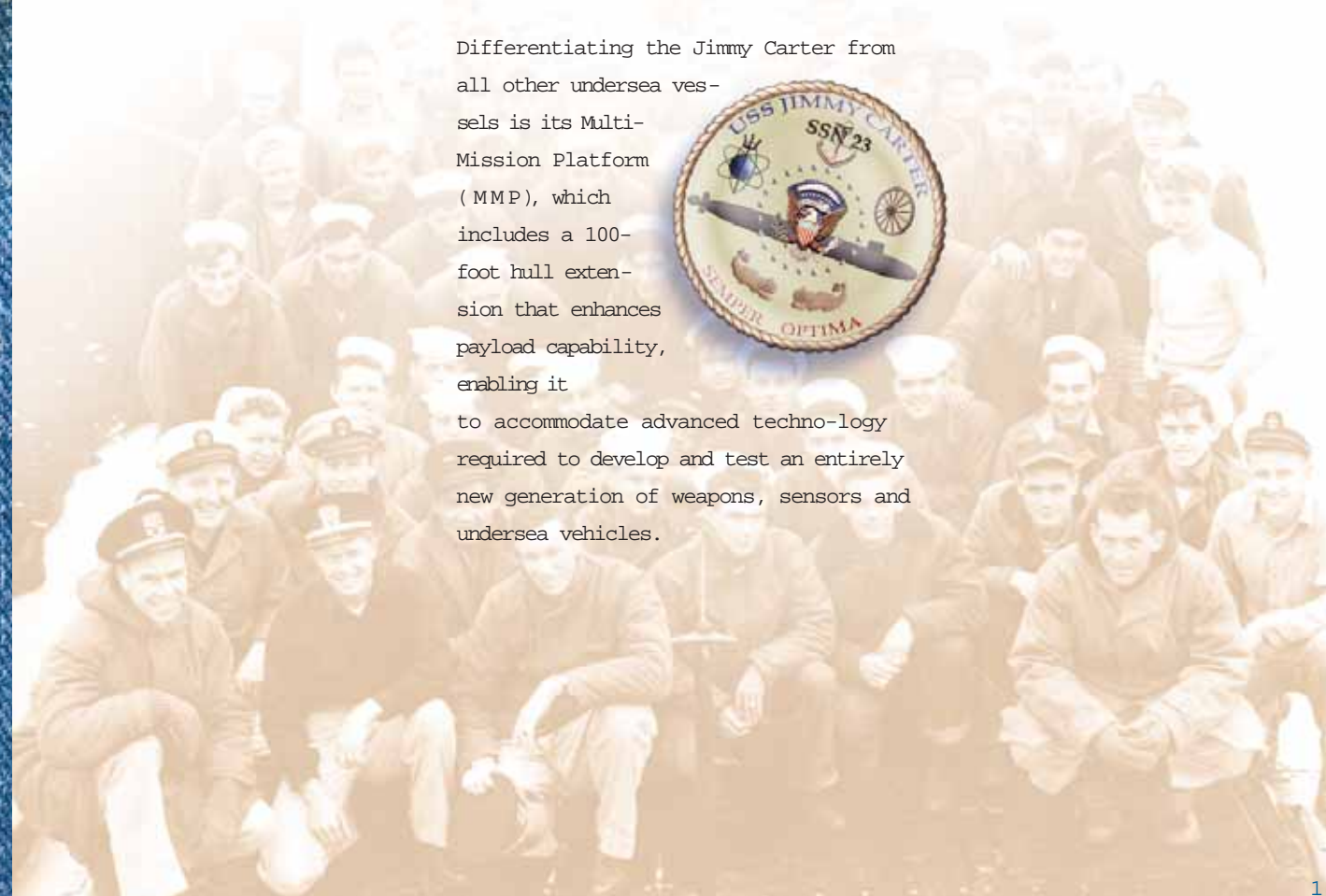




The Jimmy (SSN-23) Carter

The Jimmy Carter (SSN-23) honors the 39th president of the United States – the only submarine-qualified man who went on to become the nation's chief executive. As the last and most advanced of the three-ship Seawolf class, the Jimmy Carter will have built-in flexibility that gives it the power to prevail in any scenario and against any threat – from beneath Arctic ice to shallow water.

Differentiating the Jimmy Carter from all other undersea vessels is its Multi-Mission Platform (MMP), which includes a 100-foot hull extension that enhances payload capability, enabling it to accommodate advanced technology required to develop and test an entirely new generation of weapons, sensors and undersea vehicles.



Jimmy Carter



Jimmy Carter (James Earl Carter, Jr.), the 39th president of the United States, was born October 1, 1924, in the small farming town of Plains, Georgia, and grew up in the nearby community of Archery.

He was educated in the Plains public schools, attended Georgia Southwestern College and the Georgia Institute of Technology, and received a B.S. degree from the United States Naval Academy in 1946. In the Navy, he became a submariner, serving in both the Atlantic and Pacific fleets and rising to the rank of lieutenant. Chosen by Admiral Hyman Rickover for the nuclear submarine program, he was assigned to Schenectady, New York, where he took graduate work at Union College in reactor technology and nuclear physics, and served as senior officer of the pre-commissioning crew of the Seawolf (SSN-575).

On July 7, 1946, he married Rosalynn Smith. When his father died in 1953, he resigned his naval commission and took his family back to Plains. He took over the Carter farms, and he and Rosalynn operated Carter's Warehouse, a general-purpose seed and farm supply company. In 1962, he won election to the Georgia Senate. He

lost his first gubernatorial campaign in 1966 but won the next election, becoming Georgia's governor on January 12, 1971. He was the Democratic National Committee campaign chairman for the 1974 congressional elections.

On December 12, 1974, he announced his candidacy for president of the United States. He won his party's nomination on the first ballot at the 1976 Democratic National Convention and was elected president on November 2, 1976.

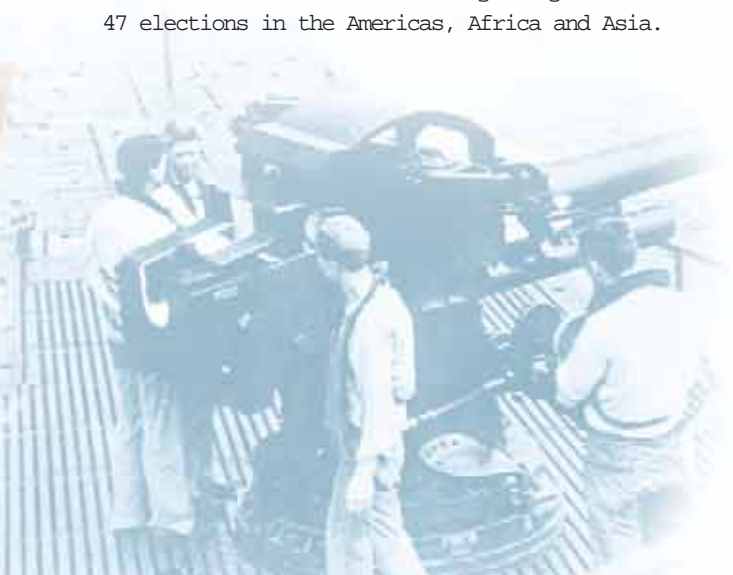
Jimmy Carter served as president from January 20, 1977, to January 20, 1981. Significant foreign policy accomplishments of his administration included the Panama Canal treaties, the Camp David Accords, the treaty of peace between Egypt and Israel, the SALT II treaty with the Soviet Union, and the establishment of U.S. diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China. He championed human rights throughout the world.

On the domestic side, the administration's achievements included a comprehensive energy program conducted by a new Department of Energy; deregulation in energy, transportation, communications and finance; major educational programs under a new Department of Education; and major environmental protection legislation, including the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act.

President Carter is the author of sixteen books, beginning with *Why Not the Best?* in 1975. His most recent work, *The Hornet's Nest, A Novel of the Revolutionary War*, was published in 2003.

In 1982, he became University Distinguished Professor at Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia, and founded The Carter Center in Atlanta. Actively guided by President Carter, the nonpartisan and nonprofit center addresses national and international issues of public policy. Carter Center fellows, associates and staff join with President Carter in efforts to resolve conflict, promote democracy, protect human rights and prevent disease and other afflictions. Through the Global 2000 program, the Center advances health and agriculture in the developing world.

President Carter and The Carter Center have engaged in conflict mediation in Ethiopia and Eritrea (1989), North Korea (1994), Liberia (1994), Haiti (1994), Bosnia (1994), Sudan (1995), the Great Lakes region of Africa (1995-96), Sudan and Uganda (1999), and Venezuela (2002-03). Under his leadership, The Carter Center has sent international election-monitoring delegations to 47 elections in the Americas, Africa and Asia.



The Jimmy Carter (SSN-23)

The Multi-Mission Platform

Selected by the Navy to serve as a test bed for the evolution of submarine missions in the 21st century, the Jimmy Carter will support classified research, development, test and evaluation (RDT&E) efforts for naval special warfare missions, tactical undersea surveillance and undersea warfare concepts. At the direction of the Navy, General Dynamics Electric Boat designed, built and integrated the MMP, which provides additional volume and functionality to support new multi-mission opportunities.

Expanded Ocean Access

The modifications made to the Jimmy Carter center around the 100-foot hull extension, and provide a larger payload aperture to the sea.

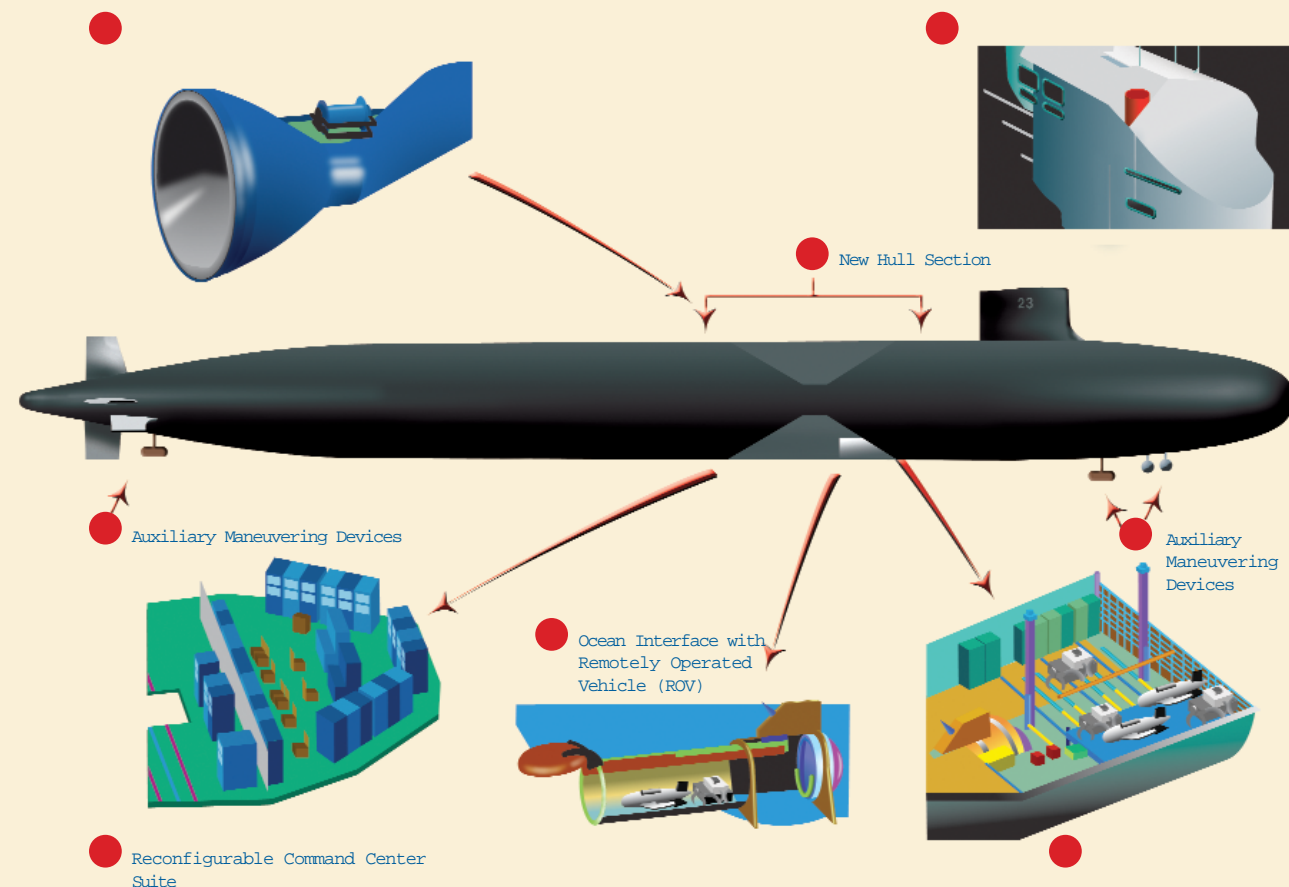
Additionally, the MMP modular architecture will allow the ship to be configured for specific missions using interchangeable payloads, while preserving the submarine's core mission capabilities. The MMP hull section is unique, with a horizontal "hourglass" configuration that necks the pressure hull down to a "wasp waist."

The MMP facilitates more flexible payload interfaces with the water and imposes far fewer constraints on the shape or size of weapons, auxiliary vehicles and sensors to be deployed from the submarine. Significantly, the MMP will allow the ship to deploy and retrieve a new generation of weapons, countermeasures and sensors, which can now be developed without the size limitations imposed by torpedo or vertical launch tubes. In addition,

the Jimmy Carter will be configured with an advanced communications mast to support the high-volume data requirements of network-centric warfare, as well as auxiliary maneuvering devices for low-speed operations in littoral – or near-shore – regions of the globe.

Special Operations Capabilities

The Jimmy Carter will also support Special Operations Forces (SOF) with the ability to accommodate a Dry Deck Shelter or an Advanced SEAL Delivery System. Moreover, one of the ship's most important functions will be to enable research and development for future naval special warfare, undersea mobility requirements, tactics, techniques and procedures.



The large-diameter tube has the potential to lock-in and lock-out future generations of weapons and delivery vehicles, while its reconfigurable cargo area can accommodate dry stowage of SOF supplies such as combat raiding craft and munitions. Other internal volume will be available as command and control space for mission planning, plus dedicated berthing space for up to 50 SOF team members.

Mine Warfare and Tactical Surveillance Concepts

The Jimmy Carter will support future offensive and defensive mine warfare with its ability to launch and recover a wide range of tethered and autonomous vehicles and sen-

sors of varying sizes and shapes. The MMP, with its associated electronics and cargo space, will provide the ship enough weight and volume reserve to accommodate a variety of defensive unmanned underwater vehicles and sensors.

The use of submarines for tactical surveillance is expanding and will include the deployment of unmanned aerial vehicles and large off-board arrays, facilitated by improved submarine communication capabilities. In the future, the MMP could house not only the means for controlling a UAV, but also launching it. The reconfigurable electronics space can accommodate the additional electronics necessary to support auxiliary vehicles, sensor process-

ing and analysis electronics, and a variety of remote environmental sensors.

Design/Build

At the heart of the revolutionary approach used to produce the Jimmy Carter's Multi-Mission Platform is the Integrated Product and Process Development approach – also known as Design/Build.

Developed to produce the Virginia-class submarine, the Design/Build process was effectively applied to the MMP project. With this process, teams of Navy personnel, equipment suppliers, engineers, designers and waterfront construction personnel collaborate on design and manufacturing issues. The Design/Build approach is facilitated by the application of

Characteristics of the Jimmy Carter

Length	453 feet
Displacement	12,139 tons (submerged)
Beam	40 feet
Speed	More than 25 knots
Depth	More than 800 feet
Payload	Special Operations Forces, Unmanned Undersea Vehicles, Unmanned Aerial Vehicles, Advanced SEAL Delivery System (ASDS), Tomahawk Land-Attack Cruise Missiles, Mark 48

Other ships of the Seawolf class

USS Seawolf (SSN-21)
USS Connecticut (SSN-22)

Sponsor



Rosalynn Smith was born August 18, 1927, in Plains, Georgia, the daughter of Allie Murray Smith and Edgar Smith. She grew up in Plains and was a friend of Ruth Carter, Jimmy Carter's sister. When Jimmy was home from the Naval Academy in the summer of 1945, he had a date with his sister's friend. After the date, his mother asked him how he liked Rosalynn. "She's the girl I want to marry," was his reply. After Jimmy's graduation from the Naval Academy, he and Rosalynn were married on July 7, 1946, in the Plains Methodist Church.

Jimmy Carter served in the Navy for the early part of the couple's married life. They lived first in Norfolk, Virginia, and then New London,

Connecticut, San Diego, California, Honolulu, Hawaii, and Schenectady, New York. During this time their three sons were born: John William (Jack), James Earl III (Chip) and Donnel Jeffrey. When Jimmy's father died in 1953, the Carters moved back to Plains to run the family business. While in Plains, the couple's only daughter, Amy Lynn, was born.

Since Jimmy's election to the Georgia Senate in 1962, Rosalynn has been active in political life. As first lady of Georgia, she was appointed to the Governor's Commission to Improve Services for the Mentally and Emotionally Handicapped, and also served as honorary chairperson for the Georgia Special Olympics.

In January 1975, when his gubernatorial term was over, Jimmy, along with Rosalynn and Amy, returned to Plains before beginning his run for president. Rosalynn again took to the campaign trail, campaigning alone on Jimmy's behalf in 41 states.

During her years in the White House, Rosalynn served as honorary chair of the President's Commission on Mental Health, the work of which resulted in the passage of the Mental Health Systems Act. She was named the Volunteer of the Decade by the National Mental Health Association and also received two honorary degrees as First Lady: a Doctor of Humanities degree from Tift College and a Doctor of Humane Letters degree from Morehouse College.

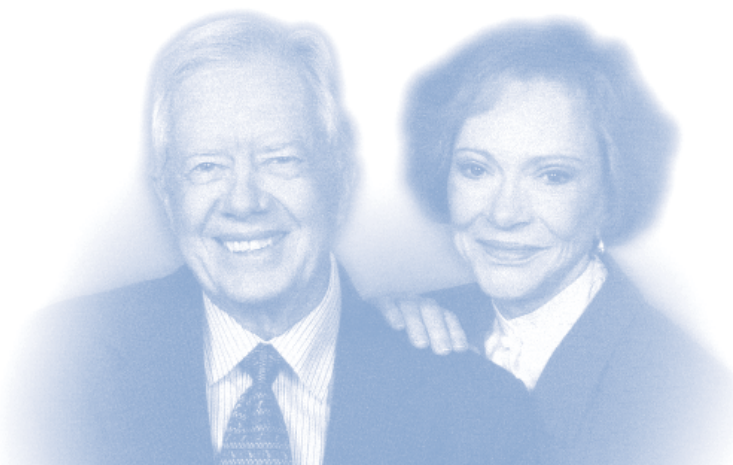
A full partner with the President in all The Carter Center's activities, the former First

Lady is vice chair of the Center's Board of Trustees. She created and chairs The Carter Center's Mental Health Task Force, which promotes change in the mental health field.

Mrs. Carter has maintained a lifelong dedication to issues affecting women and children. In 1991, she helped launch "Every Child By Two," a nationwide campaign to publicize the need for early childhood immunizations. She served on the Policy Advisory Board of The Atlanta Project, a program of The Carter Center addressing the social ills associated with poverty and quality of life citywide.

Outside the Center, Mrs. Carter is president of the board of directors for the Rosalynn Carter Institute of Georgia Southwestern State University, which was established at her alma mater to help family and professional caregivers. In 1996, she became honorary chair of the call-to-action campaign for Last Act Partnership, a national coalition advocating more compassionate care for the dying. She also works for Habitat for Humanity and Project Interconnections, a public/private non-profit partnership to provide housing for mentally ill homeless people. She is currently a distinguished fellow at the Emory University Institute for Women's Studies in Atlanta.

Since graduating from Georgia Southwestern College in 1946, Mrs. Carter has received many honors, among them the "Into the Light" award from the National Mental Health Association; the Award of Merit for Support of the Equal Rights Amendment from the National Organization for Women; and the Presidential Medal of Freedom, America's



Program

NATIONAL ANTHEM

Navy Band Northeast
Director - Chief Musician
Don Chilton

WELCOME

John P. Casey
President, Electric Boat
Vice President, General Dynamics

REMARKS

The Honorable James R. Langevin
United States Representative -
Rhode Island

The Honorable Robert R. Simmons
United States Representative -
Connecticut

The Honorable Lincoln D. Chafee
United States Senate - Rhode Island

The Honorable Jack Reed
United States Senate - Rhode Island

The Honorable Christopher J. Dodd
United States Senate - Connecticut

VADM Kirkland Donald, USN
Commander, U.S. Naval
Submarine Forces

INTRODUCTION OF

THE PRINCIPAL SPEAKER

The Honorable Gordon R. England
Secretary of the Navy

ADDRESS

The Honorable James R. Schlesinger

INTRODUCTION OF SPONSOR

President Jimmy Carter

BLESSING OF THE SHIP

CAPT Jane Vieira CHC USN

CHRISTENING

Rosalynn Carter
Matron of Honor: Amy Carter

FLOWER GIRL

Megan Gondek



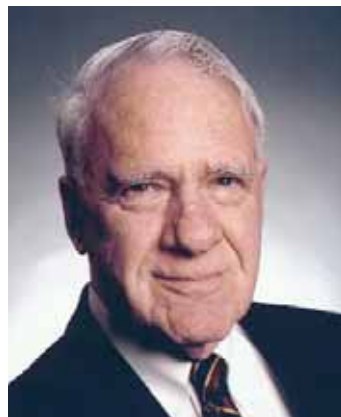
Speaker

James R. Schlesinger served in the Carter Administration as the first secretary of energy from 1977 to 1979.

Educated at Harvard University, where he earned his B.A. (summa cum laude), M.A. and Ph.D degrees in economics, Dr. Schlesinger taught that subject at the University of Virginia from 1955 to 1963. In 1963, he moved to the Rand Corporation, where he worked until 1969, in the later years as director of strategic studies.

Dr. Schlesinger joined the Nixon Administration in 1969 as assistant director of the Bureau of the Budget and two years later was appointed to the Atomic Energy Commission as chairman. He became director of the Central Intelligence Agency in February 1973 and was nominated to become secretary of defense in May of that year at the age of 44. He served in that position until 1975.

When Jimmy Carter became president in January 1977, he appointed Dr. Schlesinger as a special advisor on energy, and subsequently, as the first head of the new Department of Energy in



October 1977. He served in that capacity until July 1979.

From 1982 to 1983, Dr. Schlesinger served on the President's Commission on Strategic Forces, the Governor's Commission on Virginia's Future from 1982 to 1984 and the President's Blue Ribbon Task Force on Nuclear Weapons Program Management as vice chairman from 1984 to 1985.

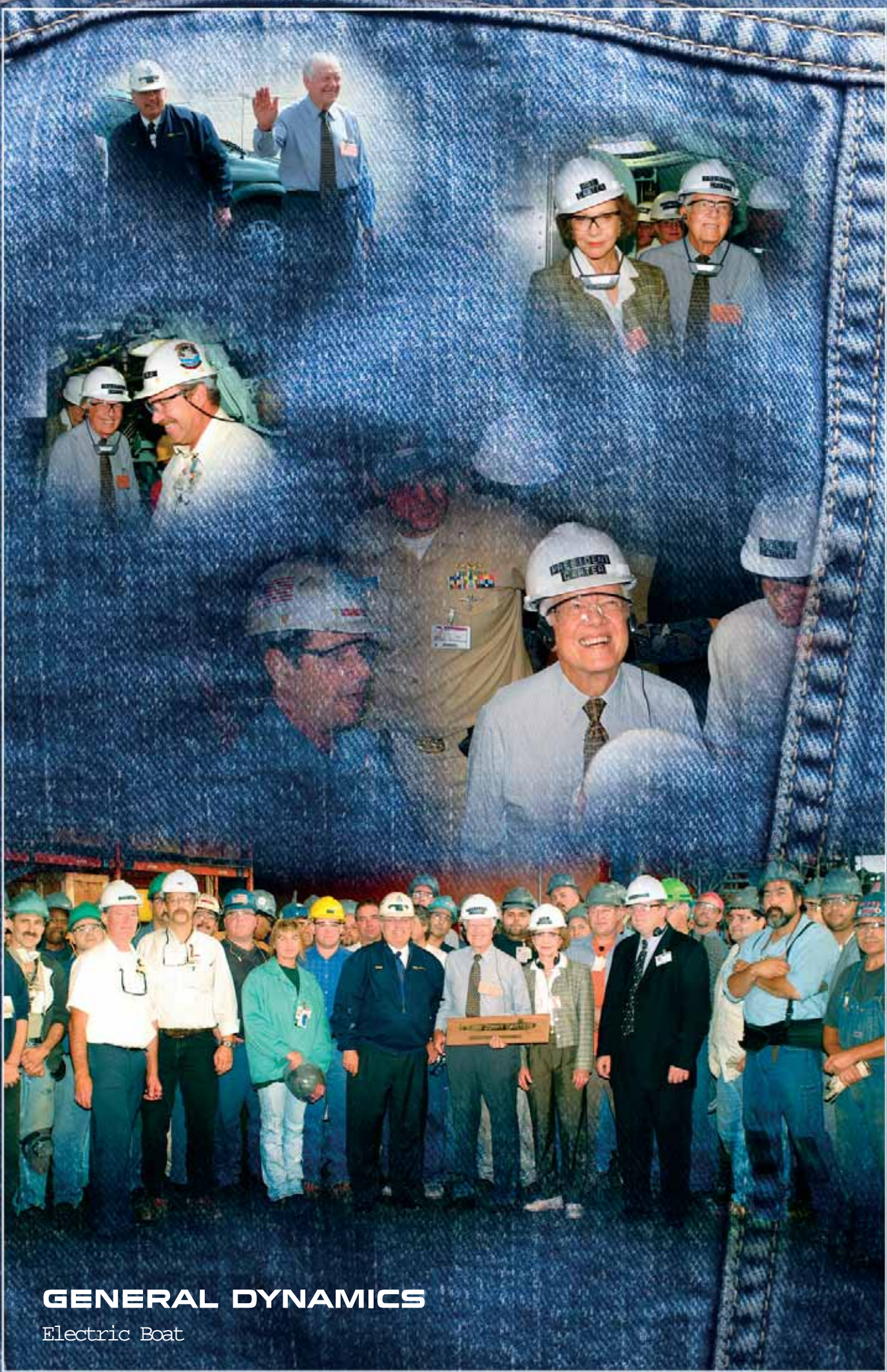
Currently, Dr. Schlesinger is a senior

advisor with Lehman Brothers, chairman of the board of trustees of the MITRE Corporation, counselor and trustee at the Center for Strategic and International Studies, and chairman of the executive committee of the Nixon Center.

Additionally, he is a consultant to the U.S. Department of Defense, a member of the Defense Policy Board, a member of the Department of Defense's Threat Reduction Advisory Commission, and a member of the Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration's Advisory Committee.

Among the honors and awards Dr. Schlesinger has received are the National Security Medal, five department and agency medals, the Dwight





GENERAL DYNAMICS

Electric Boat